

THE CARLSBAD CURRENT

CARLSBAD, NEW MEXICO

Indiana has evolved "the sacred kiss." The sacred kiss is more common.

News comes from all the summer resorts that this is a very good season for mosquitoes.

New Jersey announces the discovery of "flying bedbugs." And they got there, just the same.

London complains that the hams we send over are not sufficiently smoked. Well, what can't be cured must be endured.

According to the fashion page, "hats are to be bigger next spring." We're from Missouri—we don't believe such things can be.

King Alfonso has had a quarrel with his mother-in-law. But, then, he is backed by the consciousness of his authority as boss.

To be sure, the finder of the \$50,000 check in Chicago was rewarded with only two dollars, but the two dollars was real money.

Herewith the con of the dove, according to an eminent scientific authority, takes its place among the useless and unmeaning noises.

Caesar hasn't a crown, but that's no sign that he doesn't have some fellow feeling for the sultan, the shah, the czar and the sheik of Morocco.

Capt. Baldwin's dirigible balloon is a little one compared with the Zepplin ship, but success looks just as large to one inventor as to the other.

It may be true that some of the ocean liners now are infested by card sharps, but even if they are, passengers who do not gamble will not lose their money.

Prof. Herriek says the American woman asks for cash only. How else does he expect her to get it? Would the American man hand it out without its being called for?

A New York man who has been blind can now see at the age of 89. Some New Yorkers will have to live longer than that, however, before they will be able to see much.

The czar was introduced to a subject 126 years old last week. His majesty must have been glad to see at least one man who had evidently been letting bombs severely alone.

It is always well to be prepared for any emergency. We should employ a soft and crop expert to tell us if the ground we now devote to baseball parks would make good onion beds.

A man was shot in a quarrel in Missouri over a ham sandwich and the man who shot him is under arrest without bail. Doubtless our vegetarian friends will be able to see a moral in this.

Seven tons of bells will be hung on the forty-sixth floor of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Company's tower, but if they weighed 70 times seven tons they couldn't ring curfew for New York.

If England wants to keep on talking about the great self-confidence and even audacity of American women, it will have to be reminded that this suffragette agitation did not start on our side of the pond.

An employee in a power company's plant at Visalia, Cal., while at work one day last week, received 34,000 volts of electricity in his system and was knocked senseless, but revived. If he had received the electric company's bill at the same time the shock probably would have killed him.

His big dirigible balloon a mass of junk, Count Zepplin will at once begin the building of another to replace it. That is the unconquerable spirit which moves mountains and overrules all obstacles in the way to successful results. Notwithstanding his age, the aeronaut is plainly young in determination and energy.

London papers are reviving a discussion as to the comparative merits of English and American oratory. Why don't the British contenders go out and get a reputation? When they produce a speechmaker who can keep it up for 19 straight hours or one who can induce a crowd to cheer continuously for 86 minutes it will be time to talk about an international match.

A contract has been entered into for equipping the Gould railroad line with 10,000 steel cars, the cost of which will aggregate about \$10,000,000. This indicates the spirit of the management, which believes that the present is a good time to spend money for betterments, the advantages of which will be apparent in larger facilities for handling the increased traffic anticipated.

NEW MEXICO NEWS SUMMARY

Cliff Dwelling Explorations.

Invaluable manuscripts, including the only copy of the notes of this summer's archaeological explorations and excavations in the Mesa Verde Cliff Dwellers' Park in Colorado by the official party of Professor Hewett of the American Institute of Archaeology, were contained in two trunks stolen by burglars from a house in which they were stored at Santa Fe, pending the return of Professor Hewett's party from the Frijoles cañon in the Pajarito Cliff Dwellers' park, which they are now exploring.

The trunks were the property of Prof. Jesse H. Nusbaum of Las Vegas and were valued at \$1,200. The New Mexico mounted police are making every effort to recover at least the manuscripts, which, while invaluable, could be of no possible material advantage to the marauders.

Professor Hewett and party in their excavation in the Frijoles cañon are making remarkable discoveries. They are excavating the first round communal dwelling ever found and are taking from it new and unique types of stone implements. The building has 600 rooms and in the adjoining caves, of which there are 800 in the cañon, four separate floors, each covered by the debris of ages, were discovered, proving four occupations and four abandonments by prehistoric people at long intervals. A large communal building known to tradition by the Pueblo Indians but deemed mythical until now by archaeologists, has been located and will be partly excavated, as will also extensive ruins near the Stone House of Cochiti, thirty miles west of Santa Fe.

New Mexico Bar Association.

The New Mexico Bar Association, before adjourning on the 1st inst until January, at Santa Fe, adopted a resolution urging the strict enforcement of the Sunday, anti-gambling and anti-cigarette laws, and the law forbidding the sale of liquor to minors.

The election of officers resulted in the election of E. C. Wade of Las Cruces, to be president; C. C. Catron of Santa Fe vice president, and J. P. Victory of Santa Fe, E. W. Dobson of Albuquerque, H. M. Dougherty of Socorro, D. J. Leahy of Las Vegas, L. O. Pullen of Roswell and J. E. Wharton of Alamogordo to be directors.

Addresses were made by W. H. H. Llewellyn, giving the history of the department of justice; J. E. Cobby of Nebraska, speaking on the "Classification and Revision of Statute Law"; J. M. Cunningham of Oklahoma, who spoke in defense of the Oklahoma constitution; Chief Justice William J. Mills, who pronounced a eulogy upon the late Judge Daniel H. McMillen; Jeremiah Leahy of Raton, who eulogized the late W. C. Wrigley, former president of the association, and E. W. Dobson of Albuquerque, who eulogized the late United States attorney, William H. Childers.

The Territorial Supreme Court admitted to the practice of law before it G. C. Morgan of Lake Arthur, William F. Baker of French, A. G. Pollock of Santa Fe, E. C. Wilson of Alamogordo, Eugene Forbes of Willard, J. C. Davis of Artesia, B. H. Thompson of Elida and Francis E. Wood of Albuquerque.

Kit Carson Relics.

The Denver Republican of the 4th inst. says: G. A. Dennis and A. R. Manley, two members of the Carson Masonic Lodge at Taos, named after Kit Carson, called upon Col. W. W. Ferguson, custodian of the war relics at the state house, and told him that they were about to send him relics from Kit Carson. What the nature of the relics is they did not say, but they told Colonel Ferguson that at Taos, where Carson is buried, the fence around his grave had been removed and that a new fence and monument would be erected to his memory. Colorado will probably get souvenirs from his grave.

Mr. Ferguson is in communication with Mrs. Alois Scheuch of Taos, a niece of Carson, and may be able to add to the collection through her personal efforts.

Death of an Old Scout.

A Santa Fe dispatch of the 4th inst. says: Alois Scheuch, a companion of Kit Carson and one of his scouts, died at Taos at the age of seventy-two years. He was a native of Germany. At St. Louis when aged seventeen, he enlisted in the Third regiment of infantry. A few days later as sergeant he accompanied the regiment to Fort Union, New Mexico, where he met Kit Carson and later participated in many Indian skirmishes. From 1858 to 1868 he was a freighter between Missouri river points and Santa Fe. He married a sister of Governor Bent in 1865. He was a Democrat and held several minor federal and county offices. He will be interred in the same cemetery in which rest the remains of Kit Carson.

Postoffice Changes.

Jose D. Giron has been commissioned postmaster at Vallecitos, Rio Arriba county.

A postoffice has been established at Cowan, Quay county, to be served from Melrose, twenty-three miles to the southwest. Claud I. Frost has been appointed postmaster.

Gallinas Planting Station.

In the last few years the forest service of the Department of Agriculture has established several planting stations in different parts of the United States where the work of growing forest trees from areas of our national forests has been successfully carried on. In New Mexico there are at present two such stations, one at Fort Bayard and one in the Gallinas canon near Las Vegas. Besides these there are the Lytle Creek station at San Bernardino, California, the Pike's Peak station at Monmouth, Colorado; the Wasatch station, at Salt Lake City, Utah; the Pocahontas station, at Pocahontas, Idaho; the Garden City station, at Garden City, Kansas, and the Halsey station, the largest in this country and one of the largest in the world, at Halsey, Nebraska.

The Gallinas planting station was established March 29, 1907, and since then numerous experiments have been made with native and introduced conifers. Naturally, the best results have been obtained from those species that are indigenous to the soil, such as the yellow pine, the timber white pine, the red fir or Douglas spruce, and the Engelmann spruce, but interesting developments are awaited from other species whose economic value is such that it seems wise to try to naturalize them. The station has been very successful with the Austrian pine, Pinus Austraria, and the Scotch pine, Pinus Sylvestris.

On the other hand, experiment has proven that many conifers do not do well when moved from their natural habitat. Last year one-fourth of the seed beds were given up to California conifers, which made very creditable growth during the summer months, but proved themselves wholly unable to stand the winters.

At the Gallinas station a space of over an acre is devoted to the nursery beds, of which there are 250, averaging four feet in width and from twenty to sixty feet in length. One hundred and twenty-eight of these are under cover in the lath house, a structure 8x160 feet made of lath fencing and roofed with laths in such a way as to admit plenty of air, sunshine and rain, but at the same time to furnish shade. In their native state, seedlings make their first years of growth under the shade of the parent tree or sheltered by underbrush from the fierce rays of the sun. It is the purpose of the lath house to furnish such protection. In summer, in winter the roof is removed and the sun and the elements are allowed free play.

Seeds for planting are secured in the fall by forest service men who get them either from the tops of trees, where the fruit of conifers is usually borne, or from the winter hoard of the hard working squirrels that abound. The cones thus secured are placed in the sun or subjected to a small amount of artificial heat till the scales spread apart and the two seeds at the base of each scale fall out.

The seeds are planted early in the spring in the beds of the lath house and the seedlings allowed to remain there for a year. At the end of that time they are moved to the transplant beds, where they are left for two years, then they are distributed over the national forests and planted where they are most needed, viz., in the areas made barren by injudicious lumbering, by erosion or by forest fires. When the seedlings are taken from the nursery they are considered old enough and strong enough to care for themselves and further care from foresters is denied them.

Broadcast sowing of seeds along the mountain sides has been tried, but it has been found that birds and rodents eat the seeds before they have time to germinate, or eat the seed coats as soon as the young plants push them above ground. These seed coats have stored in themselves all the nourishment the young plants need for the first few days of their lives and if they are removed the young plants die.

In the nursery beds also great damage is done by these little pests. Squirrels, chipmunks, gophers, trade rats, field mice, snow-birds, robins, doves and ants do so much harm that the station men have to resort to extreme measures to rid the place. Above and about the beds have been scattered seeds that have been poisoned in such a way that rain will not wash off the poison. With a fine awl, holes are laboriously punched in any seeds on hand that are too old for planting, and the seeds are then boiled in a solution of strychnine.

A very destructive blight called "damping off" attacks the seedlings when excessive moisture is present. This is a sort of mildew that is apt to appear during the rainy season and is treated by spraying the young seeds with certain chemical preparations or by sprinkling the beds with sand.

The station is intended to have a capacity of 300,000 seedlings a year, but a far greater number are handled as to cover possible losses. At the present time there are approximately 600,000 seedlings in the seed beds at the lath house, and 175,000 transplants in the transplant beds. Five thousand seedlings shipped down from the station at Halsey, Nebraska, have been planted in various parts of the Gallinas canon and the plantations are being carefully watched to note the effect of altitude, rainfall, etc., on each.

At the present time Forest Assistant W. D. Hayes, in charge of the Gallinas station, is engaged in examining the Pecos, Jemez and Carson National forests with a view to making a five year planting plan.

RIPE OR CANNED PEACHES.

Delicious Dishes for Dessert Prepared from Either Source.

Gâteaux of peaches is a French appellation for a dessert in peach season. The ripe fruit can be used in place of the canned, which has been considered in the measuring. Half a can of peaches, half teaspoonful red coloring, two teaspoonfuls vanilla extract, one ounce pistachio nuts, three eggs, three ounces of flour, three ounces of butter, a little water icing.

Put the eggs and the sugar into a basin, place this over another basin of boiling water and whisk until warm; remove the basin and continue the whisking until the mixture is almost stiff enough to lift up with the whisk.

Rub the peaches through a sieve and add two heaping tablespoonfuls of the puree of the mixture, the red coloring, one teaspoonful of the vanilla and the flour sifted. Stir this in very lightly, butter a plain mold, then dust it with flour.

Pour in the mixture and pin around the outside a band of buttered paper; bake for 30 minutes in a moderate oven, then remove from the mold and when cold cut in slices about one inch thick, spread thickly with the remainder of the puree, place the rounds together again and pour over the water icing prepared as follows:

Six tablespoonfuls of confectioner's sugar, two tablespoonfuls liquid from peaches, the other teaspoonful of vanilla, stir until warm and liquid, then pour over the cake and quickly dust with the pistachio, blanched, finely chopped and dried. Serve it as a cake, or as a sweet serve round the remainder of the can of peaches and a little whipped cream here and there round the base.

Another peach dish is tempting. Ice cream may be used in place of whipped cream, which will serve, or a gelatin cream which is good. Peel, pit and halve ripe peaches and put each half on a small plate; fill center with chopped walnut meats, over this pour soft ice cream and scatter over with red raspberries.

PRACTICAL HINTS for the HOUSEWIFE

Salt and soda will clean tarnished brass and will sometimes clean tarnished silver.

In choosing a chicken it should be plump on the breast, fat on the back and have white legs. An old chicken is distinguished by its rough legs and long hairs found on the breast.

To prepare pineapple, cut it through the center after removing the leaves. Then take a tablespoon and scrape out the pineapple. You can prepare them quickly this way with scarcely any waste.

Flower vases often overbalance when in use, for the flowers put into them are likely to make them top-heavy. This defect is easily remedied by putting bits of lead, shot or pebbles at the bottom of the vases.

In separating the whites from the yolks of eggs one often will break the yolk into the white. In such case dip a clean cloth into warm water and wring dry. Touch the yolk with the cloth and it will cling to the cloth.

To prevent shoe laces coming undone tie the laces in the usual manner, but before tightening the bow pass its right-hand loop through the knot in the center. Then draw the bow tight and it will stay tied until you pull the string to undo it.

To Fill Floor Cracks.

Cracks in floors may be neatly but permanently filled by thoroughly soaking newspapers in paste made of half a pound of alum mixed and boiled. The mixture will be about as thick as putty and may be forced into the crevice with a case knife. It will harden like papier mache.

Raspberry and Currant Charlotte.

Line a pie dish with very thin bread and butter, from which the crust has been cut. Put a layer of raspberries, a thick layer of sugar, and a layer of red currants picked from their stalks; next, put a layer of bread crumbs, then more fruit and sugar, till the dish is full; put some small pieces of butter on the top and cover with a layer of thin bread and butter, bake in a moderate oven for three-quarters of an hour; turn out of the pie dish on a clean dish; serve cream with it.

Keep Jelly from Burning.

When the jelly is put into the kettle to boil, drop into the kettle a small agate marble such as the children use to play with. This marble will keep in constant motion in the bottom of the kettle while the jelly is cooking.

Keep Needles from Rusting.

If you will keep your needles in a bottle instead of a needle book you will find that they never will get rusty. A small pill bottle with a cork to fit it is excellent for this purpose.

FOREST FIRES IN MINNESOTA

DESTROY THE TOWN OF CHISHOLM AND DO VAST AMOUNT OF DAMAGE.

RELIEF TRAINS SENT

THOUSANDS OF ACRES IN FOUR COUNTIES AND TWO STATES LAID WASTE.

Duluth, Minn.—The fires which threatened to devastate the entire range district have been checked, and Buhl, 600 people, and Nashwauk, 1,000 inhabitants, which were surrounded by flames, are safe.

Wrenschall, thirty-five miles northwest of Duluth, is still threatened and the entire population of 5,000 are fighting it. The flames are within a mile of the city.

Small fires are burning all through the 535-mile district between Hibbing and Coldwater, but no further damage is anticipated.

Chisholm, population 4,000, is almost entirely destroyed. A score of buildings in the southern part of the town were left standing.

No fatalities attended the conflagration at Chisholm. The ruined city will be rebuilt at once.

Relief trains have been pouring in with aid to the sufferers. A city of tents will shelter the exiled inhabitants temporarily.

The relief committee appointed by Governor Johnson is taking active steps for the relief of the suffering range people. Chisholm is under military rule. Company M of the Third regiment, from Hibbing, is guarding the ruins from looters.

Several hundred settlers in the burned-over region are refugees in the range towns and 4,000 are homeless in Chisholm alone.

Conservative estimates of the loss caused by the forest fires in northern Minnesota and in the northwestern portion of Wisconsin place the total at \$3,510,000. Of this amount \$1,750,000 is Chisholm's loss.

The strong wind which had driven the flames before it in many timbered and agricultural districts subsided this morning and the thousands of homeless people were given a chance to take stock of their belongings and prepare to replace the many burned farms and settlements and the once-flourishing town of Chisholm on the Mesaba range, sixty-five miles north of Duluth.

Wool Warehouse Committee.

Cheyenne, Wyo.—It is announced at the headquarters of the National Wool Growers' Association here that as a result of the recent meeting in Salt Lake City, Utah, the association will send a committee east to investigate the several sites offered the sheepmen for their wool warehouses. The inquiry has not been arranged, but as the committee was instructed to make the trip during the second week in October, it is expected that sheepmen will gather in Denver October 4th, and be prepared to hear any propositions the Denver chamber of commerce may care to submit Monday, October 5th. From Denver the committee will go to St. Joseph, Omaha, St. Paul, Minneapolis and Chicago.

The committee from the national association will be assisted by one committee from each of the state wool growers' associations, and as there are no less than twenty state organizations affiliated with the national, it is expected the joint committee will number not less than twenty-five prominent wool growers. This joint committee will be empowered to select a site, organize the storage company and in every manner inaugurate the wool storage movement.

Rawhide, Nevada, Burned.

Rawhide, Nev.—Three thousand people homeless, a score or more injured and a property loss of over \$750,000 is the result of a disastrous fire which started at 9:30 Friday night in Dr. Garner's office, located in the Rawhide Drug Company's building, which spread quickly to the Ross hotel and from there its sweep was uninterrupted south and east to Balloon avenue and up Rawhide avenue to within fifty yards of the People's Hospital. Over a ton and a half of dynamite was used in the demolition of buildings, which, in a measure, stayed the flames' progress.

G. A. R. Coming to Salt Lake.

Toledo, O.—At the wish of Gen. I. R. Sherwood his \$1 a day pension was not brought up for consideration, and a resolution asking Congress to pay ex-prisoners of war \$2 a day pension was laid over. After the installation of the newly elected national officers at the morning session Friday, the G. A. R. delegates decided upon Salt Lake City as the next meeting place. After Salt Lake had been chosen for the encampment, Vice Commander-in-Chief Scott notified the encampment that Atlanta would be in the field for 1910.